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By Briggs

U.S. MAY QUIT LEAGUE IN SIX MONTHS, SAYS HOKE SMITH

By adopting the first reservation to the peace treaty proposed by the Foreign Relations Committee, the Senate yesterday gave into the hands of Congress alone the power to give notice when the United States is ready to withdraw from the league of nations, if it ever should come to pass that the United States becomes a member.

The President will have nothing whatever to do with passing upon the question as to whether the United States should get out of the league or stay in. The Senate and House, representing only the people, can determine the question and give the word which will take the United States out.

May Quit Very Soon.
During the debate which preceded the adoption of this reservation, predictions freely were made that the people of the United States will decide that such a notice of the United States will decide that such a notice of withdrawal should be made very soon.

Senator McCumber of North Dakota supporting the amendment to give the President a right to pass upon the question, started some of his colleagues by suggesting that notice of withdrawal might possibly be made before the fourth of next March, when President Wilson will retire.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, one of the five Democrats who supported the committee reservation, intimated that notice of withdrawal might be looked for within six months.

Vote Is 50 to 35.
The reservation was adopted by the vote of 50 to 35. This was the maximum vote thus far attained by the supporters of the majority reservation program. Accounting for all the absentees and Senators who were "sailed," it represents a total maximum strength of 51 votes for the reservation as against 45 in opposition. This means the solid Republican vote of 49 plus the votes of six Democrats.

On the adoption of the amendment there were two notable accessions from the Democratic side. These were Chamberlain of Oregon and Hoke Smith of Georgia, who supported the amendment. The other Democrats voting for it were Senators Reed of Missouri, Gore of Oklahoma, and Walsh of Massachusetts. Senator Shields of Tennessee, who was absent, was paired in favor of the amendment.

Every Republican Senator present, including Senator McCumber, voted for the amendment. This was the first roll call upon which Senator Lodge succeeded in mustering all the votes upon his side, but according to predictions made by him tonight it will be no means the last, as Senator McCumber will support a number of other reservations.

Senator Chamberlain announced that he intends to support more of the reservations also.

President's Followers Fight.
Throughout the debate on the reservation, President Wilson's followers fought desperately to prevent the inclusion in the reservation of the clause which provides that notice of withdrawal might be made by a concurrent resolution of Congress.

They supported an amendment by Senator Thomas of Colorado to transfer this power to the President, and also an amendment by Senator Nelson of Minnesota, to make it a "joint" instead of a "concurrent" resolution, the difference being that a joint resolution requires the signature of the President, while a concurrent resolution does not.

The Thomas amendment, after long debate, was withdrawn in favor of the Nelson amendment, which was defeated, 39 to 45. An amendment by Senator Walsh of Montana to cut out all the language providing for action by Congress was rejected, 37 to 48, and an amendment by Senator King of Utah to give every nation the right to pass upon the question of withdrawal was defeated, 39 to 52.

See "Intended Slight."
Administration Senators plainly stated during the debate that the attempt to give Congress the sole right to give notice of withdrawal was an intended slight upon President Wilson.

In this view they were supported by Senator Nelson, Republican, who declared the reservation as drawn "betokens hostility to the present Chief Executive." Administration Senators plainly stated during the debate that the attempt to give Congress the sole right to give notice of withdrawal was an intended slight upon President Wilson.

"Resents Attack."
"It goes against my grain to have such a slight put upon the President. He is now lying on a sick bed, and I resent the idea that we should attack him at this time in such a manner. Let us pass such legislation as we would pass if we had a Republican President. The object of making this a concurrent resolution is simply to cut the President off from having anything to do with our withdrawing from the league."

Senator Cummins of Iowa answered Senator Nelson by saying that he was unwilling to give the President of the United States, whether a Democrat or a Republican, the right to veto a resolution which Congress might pass to withdraw from the league.

A similar view was expressed by Senator Lodge, who said:
"There is no hostility to the present President in this move whatever. He will not be President after March 4, 1921. The provision in the reservation is merely to insure that a President of my own party than any other. But the question involves the too great advance of the Presidential power of which we have had so much during the past few years. I am not willing to have Congress deprived of the right to say whether or not the United States should withdraw from the league through the exercise of the Presidential veto."

Learned Slaps Democrats.
Senator Lenroot made a caustic reference to the fact that "forty faithful Democratic Senators were willing to surrender their own convictions and their own judgment, and are waiting to find out what the President wants to do about the reservations, and are then willing to vote however he asks them to vote."

He said he did not want the time to come when even a Republican President might insist upon keeping the United States in the league after the fact, a majority of the Senate had decided that it should get out.

Senator Hitchcock indignantly denied that such a compact as referred to by Senator Lenroot existed on the Democratic side.

The next reservation, to be taken up tomorrow, will be that relating to article 10. The reservation proposed by the committee is in the exact language of the one which President Wilson read in his Salt Lake speech, and denounced vehemently "cut the heart out of the treaty." Its adoption by practically the same majority as heretofore registered is predicted.

**ECLIPSE REVEALS
SPACE IS LIMITED**
(Continued from First Page.)
solar atmosphere further in its extent than had been supposed and with unknown properties.

The Einstein theory, in a most general way, may be described as follows:
Quantities of Space Relative.
The Newtonian principle assumes that space is invariable, that, for instance, the three angles of a triangle always are equal and must equal two right angles. But these principles really rest on observation that the angles of a triangle do equal two right angles and that a circle is really circular.

But there are certain physical facts that seem to throw doubt on the universality of these observations and suggest that space may acquire a twist or warp in certain circumstances; as, for instance, under the influence of gravitation, a dislocation in itself slight and applying to the instruments of measurement as well as to the things measured.

The Einstein doctrine is that the equalities of space hitherto believed absolute are relative to their circumstances. He drew the inference from his theory that in certain cases the actual measurement of light would show the effects of warping in a degree that could be predicted and calculated. His predictions in two of three cases have now been verified but the question remains open as to whether the verifications prove the theory from which the predictions were reduced.

Einstein A Swiss.
Albert Einstein is a Swiss, forty-five years of age. He was for some time professor in mathematical physics at the Polytechnic Institute at Zurich and later professor at Prague. Afterward he was nominated a member of the Kaiser Wilhelm Academy of Research, in Berlin, with a salary of \$5,000 per annum and no duties, so that he should be able to devote himself entirely to research work.

During the war, as a man of liberal tendencies, he was one of the signatories of the protest against the manifesto of German men of science who declared themselves in favor of Germany's stand in the war, and at the time of the armistice he signed an appeal in favor of a German revolution. He is an ardent Zionist and is keenly interested in the proposed Hebrew university at Jerusalem.

**CAVALRY TO ESCORT BODY
OF DE CELLERE TO SHIP**
Full military honors will be accorded the late Count V. Macchi di Cellere, ambassador from Italy, tomorrow morning, when his body will be removed to the Mayflower at the Navy Yard.

The casket will be drawn through the streets on a gun carriage and the cortege will be escorted by a cordon of cavalry.

The Mayflower will convey the body to the U. S. S. North Dakota at Hampton Roads and the North Dakota will take it to Naples.

**CIVIL SERVICE TESTS FOR
PHYSICIANS ON DEC. 16**
The Civil Service Commission announces the following positions will be filled by examinations to be held on December 16. Senior assistant physician, \$2,500 to \$3,000 per year; assistant physician, \$2,000 to \$2,500; and junior assistant physician, \$1,500 to \$1,800.

Application blanks and additional information may be obtained from the office of the commissioner, 1734 F street northwest.

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The Days of Real Sport



to by Senator Lenroot existed on the Democratic side.

**Sons' Political Fate
Same As That of Their
Fathers 54 Years Ago.**
FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Nov. 9.—A coincidence occurred in the election in Middlesex county this week which exactly re-enacts in the present generation an event which took place soon after the civil war with the fathers of the present contestants as the principals.

In the election Tuesday for commonwealth's attorney of Middlesex county, W. D. Evans, the incumbent, was defeated by Lewis Jones, a returned soldier. Shortly following the civil war, A. B. Evans, father of the one in the recent race, was defeated by Thomas G. Jones, father of the winner in Tuesday's race.

**D.C. LABORITES MAY
AID STRIKERS' FUND**
Members of the Central Labor Union of Washington will contribute upward of \$100,000 to the fund for the striking steel workers, according to the opinion of Newton A. James, secretary of the organization. Mr. James declares that a contribution of \$1 per capita would provide a sum of \$100,000 and further says that there is a well organized movement to the contribution of a whole day's pay by each member of the body, which would bring the sum up to \$200,000.

"The steel workers are fighting the battle of organized labor. Their cause is right and affiliated organizations are only too glad to aid them," declared Mr. James.

**LUTHERAN CHURCH
HERE 150 YEARS OLD**
The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Georgetown, Wisconsin avenue and Volta place, will celebrate its 150th anniversary Sunday, November 23, installing and dedicating a new pipe organ.

The first Lutheran church was erected on the site in 1770. It was a small structure of logs and it is said that George Washington attended services in it several times. In 1835 a frame building was erected, and in 1867 this was replaced by the brick structure now standing. The church is a German Lutheran church, and is an old German pulpit Bible, printed in 1830.

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**REPORTS JAPANESE
RUSSIAN ALLIANCE**
Archangel Paper Says Pact to Aid Admiral Kolchak Has Been Made.

**DEMANDS MEXICO
PUNISH KIDNAPERS**
Resolution Directs That Pay-ers of Jenkins' Ransom Be Reimbursed.

REPORTS JAPANESE RUSSIAN ALLIANCE



LONDON, Nov. 9.—A Japanese alliance with the Kolchak government in Russia is strongly rumored in press telegrams from Archangel. One newspaper, the Fatherland, says: "It is no longer a question of the recognition or non-recognition of Admiral Kolchak but of an alliance of the all-Russian government with a powerful neighbor. It is sufficient to describe it as such in this way to understand its meaning and its importance."

No direct information has, however, been received here regarding the reported special agreement, and both the French foreign office and the Japanese embassy declared that they knew nothing of any such alliance or agreement.

A wireless message from General Denikin states that the chief of staff of the soviet army near Britinsk organized an uprising of workmen, occupied Britinsk and overthrew the soviet authorities.

**U. S. SHIPS SEARCHED
BY BRITISH POLICE**
DUBLIN, Nov. 9.—Steamships flying United States flags arriving at Irish ports yesterday, were searched by British agents for possible shipments of arms or ammunition.

The United States Shipping Board steamship Lake Pontana, from New Orleans, and the Lake Franconia were boarded by detectives and carefully searched. The Government agents ransacked the crew's quarters over protests of the Americans. Close questioning of officers and crew of the ships failed to reveal any evidence that the vessels carried arms or supplies to Sinn Feiners.

The Sinn Fein Parliament protested to United States Consul Adams at Dublin, declaring the British agents' action "constituted a hindrance of lawful trade between America and Ireland."

New instructions received from London by the police on Thursday, were given as authority for the raids. The customs department was ordered to make all its patrol boats available for the detectives' use.

W. C. T. U. TO HOLD CONVENTION.
CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The victory jubilee convention of the W. C. T. U. will be held in St. Louis from November 15 to 21. It was announced at the national headquarters of the organization. A number of prominent speakers have been promised, as well as parades, demonstrations, and pageants.

**ARMY ENLISTMENTS
NOW TOTAL 137,781**
Enlistments in the United States army during the last week have reached a total of 137,781 men, the War Department has announced. Of this number 17,293 are asking for service in the armies of occupation in Europe, and 5,463 with the American forces in Siberia.

The total number of discharges since the armistice is 179,734 officers and 3,232,476 men, a total of 3,412,210. The War Department has returned 1,940,144 of the American troops from Europe.

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Julius Garankle
Fleming Newbold
James M. Johnson, Jr.
C. Powell Minnigrode
William M. Ritter

HUNDREDS OF REDS WILL BE DEPORTED



(Continued from First Page.)
in Russian and other foreign languages. A big staff of translators was on the job early today.

The brains of the union of Russian Workers' Adolph Schabel, was arrested several weeks ago by the Department of Justice agents and is now at Ellis Island, awaiting deportation. Assistant Attorney General Francis P. Garvan, who was directly in charge of the raids, has announced.

Peter Bianki, who succeeded Schabel as general secretary of the red organization, also has been arrested. Several American citizens were taken in the raids with the alien Russian reds. Mr. Garvan said, but the latter were freed, as American citizens cannot be deported under existing laws.

Still Hunt By Perils.
America, having smashed the conspiracy of Russian anarchists to destroy its government, is still beset by perils which must be met and eliminated before real peace returns to the land. A survey of the situation today shows that the danger is not over.

With Federal agents herding hordes of organized aliens who plotted to plunge the country into Bolshevism or worse, the great soft coal fields idle because of a strike now entering its second week, steel mills handicapped by the same cause, railroad employees grimly waiting for a reply to their demands, and President Wilson still bedridden, the nation—in opinion of responsible government officials—was in the most critical position since it stood on the verge of war with Germany.

The men in Washington, however, upon whom the responsibility rests for getting the country back to normal, see daylight ahead. They believe the trouble is being caused by a small but active minority, and that last Tuesday's elections showed where the real Americans stood on the issue of law and order.

Furthermore, they have been preparing for the present struggle for months. Eight weeks ago, when President Wilson was stricken on his bed, the United States, the Department of Justice started to hunt down the anarchists who are being rounded up and jailed tonight.

President Aware of Reds.
That the President was aware of this menace is evidenced by the fact that repeatedly in his speeches he warned that the United States was being threatened by a minority, and that he would fight to the last against any effort at minority government.

When he first said this there was some doubt as to what he was driving at, but subsequent events removed it. His telegram of congratulation to Republican Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts, hailing his reelection as a victory for law and order, was pointed to by his friends tonight as an indication of his intense interest in the struggle.

The breaking up of the union of Russian workers' conspiracy does not eradicate the Bolshevism menace, it was learned. Other plots are being hatched. The disloyal leaders still hope to give the United States a red winter, but in Washington there is confidence that they will be checked at every point, and that their efforts to start revolutions in the idle coal fields will fail as dramatically as did the union of Russian workers' plotting.

Aftermath of War.
The present disturbed conditions are an aftermath of war, in the Administration's opinion. It is pointed out that all the European nations went through the same experience, only they came to grips with the terrorists before the United States had opportunity to do so. The stronger of the nations came through triumphantly, the weaker ones succumbed.

The Government believes the surge of unrest and disorder has about reached its high tide, and that theebb is due, despite authoritative reports that industrial discontent seemed to have been increasing up to a few days ago, and that throughout the country there were many small strikes and industrial clashes.

Government officials expect that a peaceful settlement of the railroad workers' demands will be "the break," and that the storm danger from that point. The more optimistic look for a general settling down before Christmas—and a New Year of peace.

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